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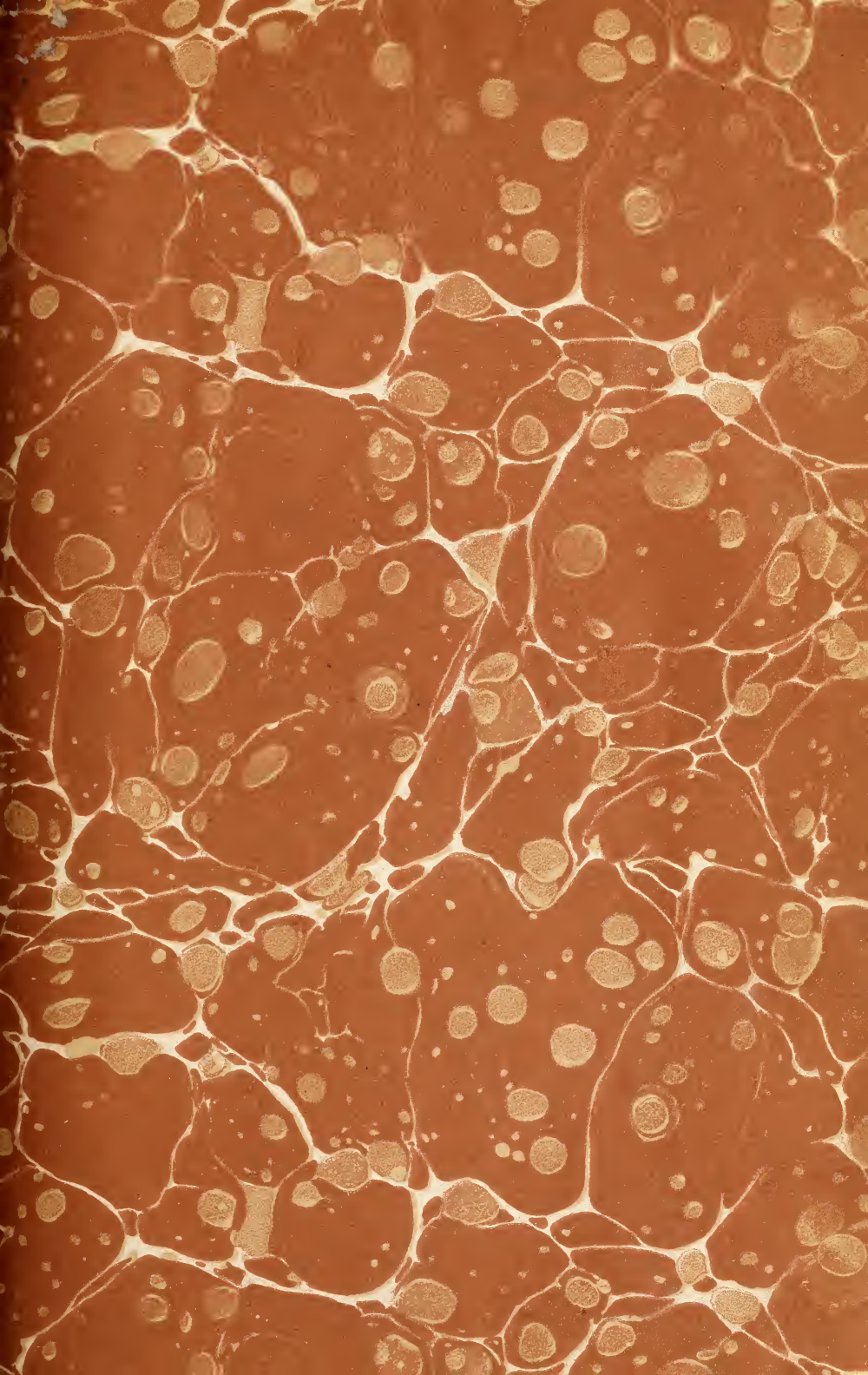
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

A. D. MELVIN, CHIEF OF BUREAU.

SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 15, 1909.

[This publication is designed to disseminate information and instructions to persons in the service of the Bureau of Animal Industry and to proprietors of establishments at which the Federal meat inspection is conducted. It is not intended for general distribution to the public. A supply will be sent to each official in charge of a station or branch of the Bureau service, who should promptly distribute copies to members of his force. A file should be kept at each station for reference.]

CHANGES IN MEAT INSPECTION DIRECTORY.

The following changes have been made since the issuance of the meat inspection directory dated July 1, 1909:

Inspection Inaugurated.

*155. The Tennessee Packing and Stock Yards Company, Eleventh avenue and Joe Johnson street, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. W. B. Lincoln, inspector in charge.

613. The Anglo-American Food Company, 35 Sussex street, Jersey City, N. J.; Dr. Julius Huelsen, inspector in charge.

346. John A. Boysen, 1807 South Orianna street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. C. A. Schaufler, inspector in charge.

*401. Chicago Packing Company, 4531-4539 Gross avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. S. E. Bennett, inspector in charge.

*463. B. & H. Packing Company, Leavenworth, Kans.; Dr. M. A. Sappington, inspector in charge.

*399. Jacob Pancero & Sons, 2829 Massachusetts avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. E. L. Bertram, inspector in charge.

478. C. & D. Brandt, 148 Bergenline avenue, Union Hill, N. J.; Dr. U. G. Houck, inspector in charge.

Inspection Discontinued.

725A. Jacob Folger, 9½ St. Clair street, Toledo, Ohio.

473. T. M. Perkins & Co., Tenth and Canal streets, Richmond, Va.

33. Edible Oils Sales Company, 38 North Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

565. Meyer & Gassman, 671 Eleventh avenue, New York, N. Y.

246. Henneberry & Co., South Summit street, Arkansas City, Kans.

14. Milano Sausage Factory, 396 Broadway, San Francisco, Cal.

*Conducts slaughtering.

New Stations.

Leavenworth, Kans.

Union Hill, N. J. (under New York, N. Y.).

Station Discontinued.

North Walpole, Vt.

Change in Inspector in Charge.

Portland, Oreg., Dr. E. N. Hutchinson instead of Dr. E. C. Joss.

Change of Address of Inspectors in Charge.

Dr. G. E. Repp, 914-915 Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., instead of 213 Seventh street NW.

Dr. H. N. Waller, room 24 Post-Office Building, Paterson, N. J., instead of 603 United Bank Building.

Names Added to Address List.

Dr. M. A. Sappington, care B & H Packing Company, Leavenworth, Kans.

Dr. E. N. Hutchinson, room 402 Custom House, Portland, Oreg.

Names Removed from Address List.

Dr. E. C. Joss, Portland, Oreg.

Dr. W. G. Benner, Lancaster, Pa.

Corrections in Names and Addresses.

Names and addresses appearing in the meat-inspection directory of July 1, 1909, should be corrected to read as follows:

Page 29.—Dr. C. E. Mauldin, room 710, Machecha Building.

Page 38.—Dr. E. T. Davison, Athenia, N. J. (not Dr. E. T. Davidson).

Page 39.—Dr. H. H. Hicks, room 1 Elks' Building, 824 J street, Sacramento, Cal.

Dr. A. L. Hirlleman, care F. Schenk & Sons Company, Wheeling, W. Va.

Page 40.—Dr. E. M. Nighbert, 214-215 Ravadson Building, Spartanburg, S. C.

Page 41.—Mr. C. H. Snider, care The Taylor Provision Company, Trenton, N. J.

INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES AGAINST MEAT-INSPECTION SERVICE.

Recently very serious charges were made in an open letter by J. F. Harms, formerly a meat inspector in the Bureau, alleging that the most atrocious, unclean, and unprincipled practices were followed by the Bureau force at East St. Louis, Ill. These charges were of such a public character that it was necessary to make a thorough and complete investigation of that station. By direction of the Secretary of Agriculture this was done by a committee consisting of the Chief of the Bureau and the Department Solicitor. This committee has made a report which has been approved by the Secretary, and as a result of the facts disclosed the Secretary has summarily dismissed Meat Inspectors J. F. Harms and Julius Bischof and Veterinary Inspector Leo B. Michael.

After careful and thorough investigation the committee reports that the charges made by Harms are without foundation in fact and are untrue, and represent simply the spite of dissatisfied and disgruntled employees. The committee examined all witnesses (twenty in number) whose names were furnished by Harms, and of these all but two failed to corroborate his charges in any particular. The testimony of Bischof and Michael, while appearing to substantiate some of his charges in one or two particulars, was found upon further investigation to be absolutely false. Their stories were evidently prompted by personal spite against the inspector in charge, who had previously had occasion to discipline them for gross neglect of duty.

The reasons which prompted Harms to file his false charges are not difficult of explanation. Some foolish recommendations which he made to his superiors had been disapproved; he did not like the hard work of the service, and at his request the management of the packing house had provided him with an armchair, in which he sat while on duty, and the inspector in charge had objected to this and had transferred him to another department; and finally, his request for a transfer to Cleveland, near his old home in Fremont, Ohio, had been refused by the Washington authorities.

Copies of the full report of the investigation may be obtained on application to the Washington office of the Bureau.

It has been and is now the earnest desire of both the Secretary of Agriculture and the Chief of the Bureau to have the meat-inspection service stand for the law and the rules and regulations, so that there can be no basis for any charges. At each annual meeting particular attention has been called to cleanliness and in fact to the strict enforcement of all the regulations, and it is required that each employee shall make every effort to accomplish this end. The Department will not retain in the service any man who fails in this respect.

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING MEAT INSPECTION.

Texas Fever in Calves.

In view of the not infrequent development of acute Texas fever among southern tick-infested calves during the hot-weather months, inspectors are directed to exercise due vigilance in the post-mortem inspection of such animals. If the preliminary post-mortem inspections of calves are being performed by employees other than veterinary inspectors, such employees should be carefully instructed at once as to the character of the lesions of acute Texas fever, so that they may recognize them and so retain for final inspection all carcasses exhibiting such lesions.

Separate Equipment for Pure Lard.

On and after January 1, 1910, all official establishments at which pure lard is prepared shall be provided with separate equipment which shall be used exclusively for that product. The object of this ruling is to prevent the presence of a vegetable or animal fat in a meat-food product unless the same is shown upon the label. Inspectors in charge are hereby directed to inform the Washington office immediately by letter of the establishments at their stations which will require separate equipment under this ruling.

Marking Oleomargarin Containers.

It has been found that, in some cases at least, inspectors in charge have regarded the inspection of oleomargarin as completed when the product is wrapped in paper or cloth bearing the inspection legend. This completed product is then frequently stored in unmarked boxes and just prior to shipment a domestic meat label is attached and the box is labeled, by means of a rubber stamp, stencil, or otherwise, so as to show the name of the product and the ingredients. It is also marked "uncolored" if no color has been used in the preparation of the oleomargarin. Inspectors must remember that until oleomargarin or any other product of the establishment actually leaves the premises it is under their supervision and control. Domestic meat labels and trade labels of any kind, whether of paper or affixed by means of a stamp or stencil, must be applied under the supervision of a government employee. All marks indicating the quality or character of the contained meat-food product come within the definition of trade labels and should be submitted for approval before use.

Sausage Containing Cereal or Benzoate of Soda.

Sausage which contains cereal or benzoate of soda shall be placed in suitable cartons, and each carton shall bear a statement showing the presence of the cereal or preservative in accordance with the regulations before the product is permitted to leave official establishments.

REPORTS OF INFECTIOUS CARS.

Hereafter in reporting on I. D. Form 62 the receipt of infectious cars, only those cars for the disinfection of which a single company is responsible should be shown on one report; in other words, a separate report should be made for each responsible company, and the name of such company should be plainly indicated on the report. Likewise a separate report should be made on I. D. Form 62A for each company which is responsible for the disinfection of infectious cars, the name of such company being shown always at the top of the report. This report should also give the date on which each car was received; this can be shown just to the right of the column of car numbers.

Stations will in a short time be supplied with a new blank (I. D. Form 62D, a ten-day report of infectious cars), full instructions for the rendition of which are printed on the form. However, it will be seen that the basis for all reports of this series is to be *the responsible company*, and in accordance with this idea cars for which different companies are responsible should be reported on different slips from the time of their receipt to their final disposal. It should be understood that the receipt of all infectious cars should continue to be reported on I. D. Form 62 and their disposal on I. D. Form 62A, as the new form is not intended to take the place of either of them in any respect.

SUBSTANCES PERMITTED FOR OFFICIAL DIPPING OF SHEEP.

The use of the following-named substances is permitted by the Department in the official dipping of sheep for scabies:

"*Alpha Brand Sheep Dip*," a coal-tar creosote dip, manufactured by Knox & Morse Co., Boston, Mass. Dilution permitted, 1 gallon to not more than 70 gallons of water.

"*Haas-oleum No. 1*," a coal-tar creosote dip, manufactured for the Dr. Joseph Haas Remedy Company, Indianapolis, Ind. Dilution permitted, 1 gallon to not more than 71 gallons of water.

"*Latholeum*," a coal-tar creosote dip, manufactured by the Brooklyn Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Dilution permitted, 1 gallon to not more than 65 gallons of water.

"*Sanito*," a coal-tar creosote dip, manufactured for the Crescent Oil Company, Minneapolis, Minn. Dilution permitted, 1 gallon to not more than 70 gallons of water.

Inspectors will not permit the use in official dipping of packages of these dips which are not labeled in accordance with the above specifications, nor will they permit the use in official dipping of any proprietary dip which does not bear the guaranty required of manufacturers by the regulations, B. A. I. Order 143 and amendments thereto, or which in any manner violates the provisions of said regulations or amendments.

THE LOCO DISEASE OF LIVE STOCK IN THE WEST.

Bulletin 112, "The Loco-Weed Disease of the Plains," is not available for general distribution because of a provision of law which limits the number of copies of publications of more than 100 pages. A few copies of this bulletin have been sent to inspectors in charge of Bureau stations in the loco regions, but it is not possible to make any further distribution. For the benefit of Bureau employees the following information, based upon the work reported in Bulletin 112 and upon other investigations regarding this disease, is given:

The so-called loco disease of horses, sheep, and cattle has been for a many years a source of serious loss to stockmen in the West, who have generally attributed it to certain weeds eaten by the stock. Investigations by the Bureau of Plant Industry

have not only confirmed the supposition as to the poisonous effect of these plants but have resulted in the discovery and identification of barium as a definite poisonous element in them. Feeding experiments establishing the fact that the plants are responsible for the disease were carried on under field and corral conditions by Dr. C. Dwight Marsh, while the discovery of barium was made in the laboratory by Dr. A. C. Crawford.

The loco weeds are a class of leguminous plants of which the principal ones are the purple loco weed (*Astragalus mollissimus*) and the rattle-weed (*Aragallus lamberti*). One or both of these prevail to a greater or less extent over an area including all or parts of Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Oklahoma.

The characteristic symptoms of the disease are a slow, staggering gait, rough coat, staring, vacant look, and emaciation. The affected animals have hallucinations, can not be led or backed, show more or less lack of muscular coordination, gradually lose flesh, and die. The affection comes on in a slow and cumulative manner, and there is no possibility of animals becoming immune by continually eating the plants.

The proverb "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" applies to this disorder. Although good results can often be obtained by the treatment of locoed animals, the most effective way of dealing with the trouble is to keep animals from eating the loco plants. Wherever practicable the weeds should be exterminated from the range or pasture, and the best way of doing this as simply to cut them out. This method, however, while often practicable on land under private control, can not very well be applied to the public range. In many cases much can be accomplished by keeping animals away from loco-covered ranges during the time when feed is short, as they are much more likely to contract the habit at such a time. It may sometimes be profitable to feed them for a short time, in order that the loco-eating habit may not be formed.

After animals have become affected the first essential in their treatment is to place them where they can not eat the loco weeds. They should be given plenty of nutritious feed, and so far as practicable feed with laxative properties, such as green alfalfa. Some may recover under this treatment without recourse to medicine. With most animals, however, recovery is hastened by medicinal treatment.

The following treatment is suggested, but as it is in the experimental stage the Bureau would like to receive reports of results from its use: For cattle, strychnin in doses of three-twentieths to four-twentieths of a grain daily, administered hypodermically. For horses, Fowler's solution of arsenic in half-ounce doses daily in the drinking water or in the grain. This treatment should be continued for at least a month. To correct the constipation which is almost universal in locoed animals, magnesium sulphate (Epsom salt) may be administered as a drench in 2-ounce doses. Epsom salt may also serve to some extent as an antidote to the poison produced by the weeds. Beneficial results have also been obtained by giving horses daily a drench containing 2 ounces of Epsom salt with 10 drops of dilute sulphuric acid, and by giving cattle triweekly 3 to 4 ounces of Epsom salt with a proportional increase in the quantity of dilute sulphuric acid.

TIN BOXES FOR KEEPING ARTICLES OF VALUE.

A number of japanned tin boxes, approximately 21 inches long, 11 inches wide, and 4 inches deep, fitted with locks, formerly used as containers for the transfer of boxes holding pork specimens for trichina examination, are available for distribution. It is thought that they might be of use to the smaller stations for locking up official papers, and for the safe-keeping of articles of value, such as magnifying glasses, antitoxin syringes, etc. Application for these boxes should be made on the regular requisition Form P 1.

FULL INFORMATION DESIRED CONCERNING RESIGNATIONS.

Officers in charge in forwarding to Washington the resignations of employees on their forces should furnish with their recommendations all the information obtainable pertaining to such cases. It often happens that a person who has resigned from the service requests reinstatement, and it is essential that the Bureau be in possession of all the facts concerning the resignation in order to determine whether or not favorable consideration should be given the request for reinstatement.

WARNING AGAINST IMPOSTOR.

A man representing himself as a nephew of the Chief of the Bureau recently approached the inspector in charge of a Bureau station and obtained a loan. He was of good appearance, apparently about 23 years old, 5 feet 10 inches in height, 200 pounds in weight, with smooth, round face, blue eyes, light-brown hair, and was well dressed. He showed considerable familiarity with the work of the Bureau and with the family connections of the Chief. This man is a fraud and Bureau employees are warned against being imposed upon by him.

LEAVE NOT ALLOWED TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES.

In view of the exigencies of the service, temporary employees of the Bureau outside of Washington can not be allowed annual or sick leave.

PUBLICATIONS IN JUNE.

[Publications intended for employees are sent in bulk to inspectors in charge at the different stations, and no mailing list of individual employees is kept. Owing to the limited editions and the large number of Bureau employees, as a rule only sufficient copies are sent to supply the more important employees. Requests from any employee for publications, however, will be complied with as far as practicable. Regulations will be supplied to inspectors in charge as freely as may be required for official use.]

Bulletin 112. The Loco-Weed Disease of the Plains. By C. Dwight Marsh. Pp. 130, pl. 11, figs. 18.

See special announcement elsewhere regarding this bulletin.

Bulletin 113. Filtration Experiments with *Bacillus cholerae suis*. By C. N. McBryde. Pp. 31, fig. 1.

Bulletin 114. The Influence of Acidity of Cream on the Flavor of Butter. By L. A. Rogers and C. E. Gray. Pp. 22.

Circular 147. The Origin of the Recent Outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in the United States. By John R. Mohler and Milton J. Rosenau. Pp. 29, fig. 1.

B. A. I. Order 162. Revocation of regulations concerning the importation of hay and straw from the Island of Jamaica, British West Indies.

Cancels B. A. I. Order 159, which required disinfection and quarantine of hay and straw from Jamaica because of reported outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease.

SERVICE CHANGES IN JUNE.

Appointed.

Bateman, Robert A., agent in scabies eradication, Newcastle, Wyo.

Blickhahn, George, agent in scabies eradication, Denver, Colo. (field).

Brennan, Joseph J., meat inspector, New York, N. Y.

Brewer, James N., unskilled laborer (temporary), Bethesda, Md.
 Butler, William, unskilled laborer (temporary), Middlebury, Vt.
 Campbell, Orville D., agent in scabies eradication, Newcastle, Wyo.
 Clark, Sam P., agent in tick eradication, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Coombes, Samuel A., meat inspector, San Francisco, Cal.
 Cota, Charles, unskilled laborer (temporary), Middlebury, Vt.
 Cota, Joseph, unskilled laborer (temporary), Middlebury, Vt.
 Custis, Horace H., under laboratory inspector, Washington, D. C.
 Dauber A. P., laborer (temporary), Sioux City, Iowa.
 Downing, James H., agent in tick eradication, Oklahoma, Okla. (field).
 Farr, Ernest, agent in scabies eradication, Newcastle, Wyo.
 Guy, Lemuel P., agent in scabies eradication, Newcastle, Wyo.
 Hagenbuch, Roy P., unskilled laborer (temporary), Bethesda, Md.
 Hawkins, Dave, unskilled laborer (temporary), Bethesda, Md.
 Hipkins, Joe, unskilled laborer (temporary), Bethesda, Md.
 Jackson, Robert, unskilled laborer (temporary), Bethesda, Md.
 Keithley, J. R., junior dairyman (temporary), Albert Lea, Minn.
 Lawson, James M., agent in scabies eradication, Newcastle, Wyo.
 Lusk, Harry W., clerk-typewriter, Sioux City, Iowa.
 McCabe, Hubert J., agent in tick eradication, Oklahoma, Okla.
 Manning, Claton, unskilled laborer (temporary), Middlebury, Vt.
 Norwood, Alvin D., agent in tick eradication, Kansas City, Kans. (field).
 Norwood, William L., agent in tick eradication, Kansas City, Kans. (field).
 Pace, Hardy, agent in tick eradication, Kansas City, Kans. (field).
 Parrent, James E., meat inspector, New York, N. Y.
 Pearce, Nicholas J., agent in tick eradication, Kansas City, Kans. (field).
 Platt, Henry E., clerk (stenographer and typewriter), Washington, D. C.
 Richards, Fred A., agent in tick eradication, Oklahoma, Okla. (field).
 Scarborough, George, unskilled laborer (temporary), Middlebury, Vt.
 Tarres, Aradondo, clerk-typewriter, New Orleans, La.
 Terry, Dennis L., plumber's assistant, Washington, D. C.
 Underwood, Reuben C., agent in scabies eradication, Newcastle, Wyo.
 Weaver, Joseph B., agent in tick eradication, Kansas City, Kans. (field).
 White, Alphonso, unskilled laborer (temporary), Bethesda, Md.
 Wilhoite, D. M., unskilled laborer (temporary), Bethesda, Md.

Reinstated.

Hoff, R. Warren, clerk-typewriter, South St. Paul, Minn.
 Ralph, Edward J., under laboratory inspector, Chicago, Ill.
 Saunders, Ora O., meat inspector, New York, N. Y.

Resigned.

Baldwin, Henry B., clerk (stenographer and typewriter), Boston, Mass.
 Bremmer, Earl E., meat inspector, South Omaha, Nebr.
 Callahan, M. B., skilled laborer (temporary), Bethesda, Md.
 Dodds, Charles C., inspector's assistant, Chicago, Ill.
 Douglas, G. H., agent in scabies eradication, Salt Lake City, Utah (field).
 Doyle, James C., meat inspector, Seattle, Wash.
 Gordon, John H., collaborator, Columbia, Mo.
 Harris, Ernest D., veterinary inspector, Chicago, Ill.
 McAuley, Henry S., laboratory helper, Washington, D. C.
 McNatt, B., collaborator, Columbia, Mo.
 Maynard, Lee H. P., assistant dairyman, Round Hill, Va.
 Michel, Karl, inspector's assistant, New York, N. Y.

Perry, Clarence A., clerk (bookkeeper), Washington, D. C.
 Schmid, John, meat inspector, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Schopfer, Charles B., meat inspector, New York, N. Y.
 Williams, Mrs. Marion, clerk, Chicago, Ill.
 Wright, Miss Tressa, collaborator, Columbia, Mo.

Services Terminated.

Bechtold, John M., clerk, Washington, D. C. (transferred to Office of Public Roads).
 Butler, William, unskilled laborer (temporary), Middlebury, Vt.
 Brez, Selig, messenger boy, Washington, D. C.
 Brown, C. I., unskilled laborer (temporary), Middlebury, Vt.
 Collins, Sebastian E., inspector's assistant, Fort Worth, Tex. (died).
 Fredette, Ralph, unskilled laborer (temporary), Middlebury, Vt.
 Haley, Hardy I., skilled laborer, Bethesda, Md.
 Kernachan, John S., collaborator, Auburn, Ala.
 Kieffer, P. H., expert in dairying, Arlington, N. J.
 Knowles, M. E., inspector, Helena, Mont.
 Lord, William H., agent in scabies eradication, Kansas City, Kans. (field).
 Scarborough, George, unskilled laborer (temporary), Middlebury, Vt.
 Signor, Bert, unskilled laborer (temporary), Middlebury, Vt.
 Smarzo, W. S., expert in dairying, East Orange, N. J.
 Stewart, James F., meat inspector, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Wheelen, Thomas F., meat inspector, New Haven, Conn. (Died.)
 Wheeler, Charles E., inspector's assistant, New York, N. Y. (Died.)
 White, C. A., collaborator (temporary), Plymouth, Wis.

Removed.

Emerick, George A., meat inspector, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Merritt, Joseph G., agent in tick eradication, Oklahoma, Okla.

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